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POETRY.

TO THE EVENING STAR.

Pale—glittering—Spirit of the twilight Heaven!
Fair Lamp of Love!—unutterably bright
Like a sweet dream—thou comest forth at eve,
Gleaming the dewy coronal of night.

The Pilgrim lingers by the silent stream,
And to thy azure temple meekly turns—
The mourner feels the magic of thy beam,
Soothing, with thy soft ray, the brow that burns.

And while I gaze on thee, I feel renew'd
The fond imaginings of happier hours,
When Life—a dreary desert now—was strewn
With Hope—and all its fresh and fairy flows.

Sweet, placid tenant of the sunset Heaven,
How oft beneath thy calm, untroubled ray
I've wandered forth, at hush of silent eve,
With one whose thoughts are now far away.

And though pale Cynthia's light unclouded shone,
(From her proud palace in the distant skies)
Thy trembling beams were all enough for one
Who only looked for light in her bright eyes.

'Twere vain to ask thee—for thou canst not tell—
Unmistakable though the sphere may be—
If, treasured, in her gentle memory dwell
Those fond, but fleeting, moments pass'd by me.

Sweet Star of Hope and Love, oh! still beam on
(Herald of peace to hearts whom grief hath riv'n),
Like that fair bow, which shines when storms are gone,
And, like thee, holds its fearful watch in Heaven.

RECORDS OF A STAGE VETERAN.

A Northern Joke.—The respectable-dressed and well-looking young fellows in comedies are called walking gentlemen, and this is the probationary line of business usually assigned to young actors. When Mr B— came to Edinburgh, being then very young and very careless, he incurred divers debts, for which the myrmidons of the law were troubling him; on such occasions it was his wont to run off to a place called the Sanctuary, within the precincts of which a debtor's person is unsalable; scarcely a day passed but Mr B— might be seen flying along the streets with an officer after him. All this damaged the respectability of the establishment, and at last the manager told his comedian that he wanted a walking and not a running gentleman, and they must part. A man that cannot keep out of debt when he is receiving a good salary, has seldom much chance of doing so when he receives none, therefore poor B— was soon in such a state that he could not move out of the sanctuary at all; he applied to the manager to allow him to take a benefit; it was granted, and his creditors consented to let him remain unmolested until the night was over. The house was well filled, the pieces chosen were "Folly as it flies," and "Catch him who can."—Mr B— winding up the joke by absconding the moment the curtain fell. The manager was so annoyed that he paid the amount of Mr B—'s liabilities; but was as much surprised as pleased, a month or two afterwards, to receive the sum per post, with this laconic epistle—
"With the heartfelt thanks and deep acknowledgments of
THE RUNNING GENTLEMAN."

Triumphant in Uno.—When Cherry had the Richmond Theatre, three young gentlemen, who were stage-struck, "or moon-struck, or both," wanted to strut on his suburban stage. Cherry was adverse to the amateur system, and as they were really not worth paying salaries to, he compounded with his conscience, and gave the aspirants one guinea per week between them; this getting wind, his new coadjutors obtained the appellation of the three seven-shilling pieces. G. F. Cooke came to play Richard for one night, and these three geniuses played Ratcliff, Tressel, and the Lieutenant of the Tower; as usual something went wrong, Cooke raved, and the poor amateurs were blamed. The piece over, the thing was forgotten, but at the close of the season Cooke was again to visit Richmond, and was arranging with Cherry the cast of characters. "King Henry?"—"Mr so-and-so." Richmond?"—"Mr Branton." "Capital, that's something like a cast: Catesby, Sir, comes down with me. Tressel and the two others?"—"My three young men." "What, Sir, what? No, by Janus, no! Your three starved, sallow seven-shilling pieces! No, Sir, get them changed, or you have no George Frederick Cooke."

Mathews and Melvin.—Melvin, of whose eccentricities I spoke in my last, ere he had reached the climax of irregularity there detailed, lodged with Matthews in Stone Gate, York, at the house of Mr Wright, brother of Miss Macaulay. Melvin and Matthews slept in adjoining rooms, divided by a thin partition, and it was "their wont" to rehearse their parts by speaking aloud from one room to the other; as they always studied at night, this made it anything but a peaceful dwelling, and when Melvin had at all exceeded in his potations, he would rehearse his combats too, cutting and slashing at everything in the room: at last the lodgers received peremptory notice to quit. Matthews, who at all periods of his life deserved and obtained the respect due to a gentleman, was much annoyed, and demanded the cause. "Why, you see," quoth the Yorkshire landlord, "I don't mind your ducks, and cows, and chickens, and sheep early in the morn', 'cause that's natural like; but Master Melvin nudges every night now, and my wife can't stand it." [In explanation of the first part of this sentence, it may be observed, that Matthews practised his imitations of quadrupeds a-bed.]

Mrs Wallack.—The greatest natural actress that ever trod the minor boards was the mother of James Wallack, doomed to utter the vilest trash ever offered to the public; forced to fetter her feelings with doggerel such as—
"Oh! they have torn away my lovely daughter,
And they will drag her forth to death and slaughter."

She yet could create an interest, and stir her auditors with a power comparable only to Kean's. When James was an infant at her breast, she fitted up a cradle bed for him in the drawer of her dressing place; when off the stage she took her little charge to her bosom—when called to her duties, popped her little hero into the drawer, and rushed forth to fight combats, sword balderdash, and ride chargers in the precious dramas (?) then acted at Astley's and the Royalty. Her daughter, known many years as Mrs Stanley of Cobourg, was a feeble type of what her mother had been; in fact, it is not too much to say that Mrs Wallack was the Siddons of melodrama.

The Absent Man.—Old Thornton has been the hero of many a tale; his "absence of mind" was, I am convinced, not affected. The last instance I relate on the authority of Richer, the rope-dancer, and others, who were at Dover when it occurred (1800).—Mrs Thornton was taking a three days trip to the land of frogs, and T., who remained at Dover, went to the post-office to inquire if there were any letters, when this colloquy occurred—
T.—"Any letters for me, Sir?"
Office Keeper.—"What name, Sir?"
T.—"Dear me, in the multiplicity of my affairs I can't recollect; I'll call again."

Knowles.—It is strange that Sheridan Knowles should not have sooner made his way as a dramatist, for Kean and Hazlitt knew the man, and revered his powers, so also did Charles Lamb, who addressed a sonnet to him. About the time that Maturin's "Bertram," was first talked of, Knowles's name was repeatedly mentioned by Kean, but it fell upon unheeding ears—that name was then unknown, but he did "hide his time" with unwearied patience. "Virginius," first produced at Glasgow, with Cooper for the hero, was transplanted, through Macready, to Covent-garden Theatre; another "Virginius," written by a gentleman named Barlow, was produced at Drury immediately, with Kean as the Roman father—it failed. Poor Kean for years regretted not having had "the first of Knowles's tragedy;" he played the part towards the close of his career, but Macready had set his seal upon it, and the public did not foster Kean's attempt.

Henderson and Costume.—Fifty or five-and-forty years ago an actor, playing a Roman, would not have bared his throat; black stocks were then worn round the neck in all tragedies. Henderson was one of the first to abolish them, and to effect other improvements; but his example was slowly followed. Some old provincialists still retain the stock, though a more unbecoming adjunct to any dramatic dress can scarcely be conceived. Custom reconciles us to much; Cook, as Peregrine, ("John Bull") who enters from a shipwreck, having swam upwards of a mile ashore, dressed in a fashionable black coat, and had his hair curled and powdered, and the plaited frill of his shirt sticking out three inches before him.

Mrs. McGibbon, and "Jane Shore."—A poor woman, said to be ninety years of age, was waiting outside the doors of the Cheltenham theatre two hours before their opening, having walked eight miles to see "Jane Shore," and having the same distance to walk back after the performance. Mrs McGibbon, (who was to have enacted the heroine) deeming such devotion to the drama madness, asked her dresser, who narrated the circumstances, if the poor old creature had any intellects—"I don't know, Ma'am," said the girl, "she's gotten summat tied up in her pocket-handkerchief."

John Kemble and Claremont.—King John could joke occasionally; and Claremont was given pompously to recount his provincial triumphs. John entered the green-room as C. was telling an accident that had befallen him (C.) the second time he played Richard at Rochester. "What, my dear Sir," exclaimed Kemble, "did they let you play Richard twice in one town?"

CAMBRIDGE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE. NOTICE.—WM. L. WHITNEY gives notice that he has taken into partnership his brother, AUGUSTUS A. WHITNEY, and the business will in future be conducted under the firm of WM. L. & A. A. WHITNEY, at the old stand, near the College.

WM. L. & A. A. WHITNEY will keep constantly for sale a good assortment of Furniture, Feathers, Mattresses &c. Purchasers are particularly invited to call, as every article will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

OYSTER ROOM.—F. M. DYER informs his customers and friends that in addition to his old stand, No. 473 Washington street, two doors north of Eliot street, he has opened and fitted up a neat Oyster Room at No. 3 Boylston st., opposite the Market, where he has on hand, at the above named place, (and no deception,) a large supply of prime New York Oysters.

Parties and others can be supplied on the best terms and at the shortest notice.
Oysters direct from the South for one dollar per bushel.
ep2w—est1

WEST BOSTON FISH MARKET & OYSTER ROOM.—J. ATWOOD keeps constantly on hand, at the corner of Cambridge and Rutland streets, all kinds of Fish and Oysters, that are usually found at Faneuil Hall Market, of the first quality, and at low prices as can be bought in the city.

N. B.—Fish and Oysters sent to any part of the city free of expense.
WB6w—m12

OSBORN'S WATER COLORS.—The water colors received by JOHN MARSH, No. 77 Washington street, Jos. Buildings, 2 cases of Osborn's Water Colors, comprising a complete assortment in boxes and of single cakes, some put up in beautiful mahogany boxes, with locks, containing the whole apparatus for artists.

Also, on hand—Newman, Reeves & Son's, and Boston's Colors, together with a prime assortment of Drawing materials, at wholesale or retail, on favorable terms. is2w—m24

FRANKLIN LIBRARY, No. 19—being the conclusion of Peter Simple—just received and for sale by the Agent, J. HANCOCK, Periodical Depot, 127 Washington st., (up stairs).

The whole of the above work can be had at the low price of 374 cents. Also, for sale, Tales of Women's Trials—by S. C. Hall—bound or in numbers. m22

ISAAC L. HILDRETH, Merchant Tailor, has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the Store No. 4 Rodgers's Building, Congress square, formerly occupied by John H. Simonds—where he will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest style and variety of fabric to suit those who may favor him with their patronage.

Blank Books.—Just received at the Auction and Russia bound and other Blank Books, of the best quality—making a complete assortment. They will be sold at the lowest prices. T. M. BAKER, Formerly Baker & Alexander.

JOHN MCGUIRK, formerly Gardener to Chancellor Levenstun in Boston or vicinity, who may wish to purchase a lot of land, or a house, or a farm, or a mill, or a mill dam, or a mill race, or a mill pond, or a mill stream, or a mill water, or a mill power, or a mill privilege, or a mill right, or a mill interest, or a mill share, or a mill stock, or a mill bond, or a mill note, or a mill receipt, or a mill certificate, or a mill deed, or a mill conveyance, or a mill assignment, or a mill mortgage, or a mill lease, or a mill license, or a mill franchise, or a mill charter, or a mill grant, or a mill patent, or a mill right, or a mill interest, or a mill share, or a mill stock, or a mill bond, or a mill note, or a mill receipt, or a mill certificate, or a mill deed, or a mill conveyance, or a mill assignment, or a mill mortgage, or a mill lease, or a mill license, or a mill franchise, or a mill charter, or a mill grant, or a mill patent, or a mill right, or a mill interest, or a mill share, 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SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic Republicans of Boston, friendly to the National Administration, are requested to meet in the Old Common Council Room, (Court Square,) on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Baltimore Convention.

By order of the County Committee.
PETER DUNBAR, Chairman.

From the Boundary Gazette—Extra.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Calais, April 17, 1835.

By the brig Mung, which arrived at St Andrews on Wednesday last, in 17 days from Liverpool, we learn that the French Chamber of Deputies have dissolved without making the appropriation for the payment of the American Claim.

The Mung brings Liverpool dates up to March 29—sixteen days later than those received via New York or Boston.

As the above news smells of gunpowder, the following from the New York Times will be read with interest at this moment:—

"We know of but one officer of rank in our navy who considers French ships worthy of comparison in point of efficiency with ours, and he saw them only in port. He has said sometimes that they were little inferior to ours, and again that they were quite equal or superior. But we have heard his stated opinions discussed by others of at least equal rank, experience and judgment, and they disagree entirely with them. They consider that in no case could a French vessel of any thing like equal force have any sort of chance against an American, and the reasons they give are conclusive. The crew of a French ship are not seamen; they are soldiers and conscripts. A few seamen are shipped for quartermasters and the like, and then a company, battalion or regiment, according to the size of the vessel, are drafted from the dock yard where they were taught the little they know of naval matters, to complete the crew. They have learned to pull a rope when put into their hands, they can manage a gun, and may carry on harbor duty well enough when well practised; but within their tight breeches, soldier coats, and knapsacks, what could such fellows do at sea in a gale of wind against a ship manned with thorough bred seamen!

Did you ever see them load a gun aboard a French ship? In their service the gun is not drawn in board, as in ours and the English, but the ports are made large so that a man may step outside, and resting his feet upon a projection provided for the purpose, reach forward and put in the cartridge—unless he is shot off with a musket, which in close action happens pretty often: a rammer is then handed out to him, and thus a French gun is loaded. Now a 42 pound shot is not easily managed by one hand, especially when a ship rolls much, and with the chance of losing the man as well as the shot, firing is seldom either rapid or regular from a French man-of-war. There the officers are well suited to the men; they are not half paid, they are ill clothed, and very indifferently taught a profession in which their undaunted courage and gallantry can never compensate for want of skill and experience. They are not and never can become a naval people; they have no genius that way. They have not commerce enough to make them seamen, and the whole system of their service is radically bad. Think of a ship coming from Havre to New York without a chart of the coast! that was the case with the Ceres, the last man-of-war brig that was here—the one which our news boat rescued from the ice and towed to the navy yard—was her boisterous twenty-four days off the coast, was from no other reason than that she had no charts, and could not find the port. She was supplied by our officers here. There the attachment of French seamen to the service is nicely illustrated by the fact that that brig hurried out to sea to prevent all the crew from abandoning her, as a score of them did!

Can such a be an "efficient navy?" What shadow of a chance could one of its ships have against an American ship with equal weight of metal! or why should the Potomac or Old Ironsides, having a good working breeze, and a decent sea on, shrink from a clinch with a French seventy-four! Would three guns to two, or three hundred to two hundred, be actual disparity! The men whose "argument was fear," and who thought that the French Navy would sweep ours from the ocean, forgot all these things, as well as that we came out not second but from a war with a power whose naval force was four times more formidable than that of France. Neither did they consider that with all her number of ships she has not and cannot obtain men enough to put half of them in commission. It is not at all certain that she can send a greater force against us than we shall be quite willing to meet. But in any case we have nothing to apprehend from a contest at sea, except what privateers may do against our commerce, and our people ought to see the question with other eyes than the timid ones of Mr Archer."

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of the 21st inst. says—

"Mr Barry, the Postmaster General, is about to leave his office and to visit some of the northern cities, preparatory to his journey to the West and his departure on a mission to Spain. This morning, the two Assistant Postmasters General called a meeting of the clerks of the office, at which Mr Hobbie announced the intended departure of Mr Barry, at the same time stating that he was to go into another branch of the public service. Resolutions were immediately adopted by the clerks, expressive of their regret at the departure of Mr Barry, and their gratitude for his kind and gentlemanlike deportment towards them, &c. It is well understood that Mr Kendall will immediately succeed Mr Barry. He will come into the office under great advantages, and will bring to it, I doubt not, all the diligence, energy, and, if you please, severity which have characterized his administration of the duties of Fourth Auditor."

Our neighbor of the Commercial Gazette says a keen thing occasionally—the following, for instance, is one of the best and slickest pieces of satire we have read for a long while—in speaking of the late publication, in two volumes, of Mr Webster's speeches, he says—

"In looking over the contents of these volumes, we have been somewhat surprised to find that some of the earlier efforts of Mr Webster, which were certainly among his ablest, entirely omitted—we allude, particularly, to his speeches in Congress during the war, and his anti-tariff speeches in Faneuil Hall. Why is this? To our mind this is an omission of very considerable importance."

The Boston Statesman of this day contains the whole of the Trial of Matthias for the murder of Mr Pierson. A few extra copies may be had on application at the Counting Room.

The Democratic majority at the late city election in New York, was only three thousand seven hundred and eighty.

Barrett's Benefit, last night, was brilliant and crowded. He played admirably.

Dreadful.—We are almost discouraged in recording the alarming and disastrous effects of the removal of the deposits—here is the consequence of that mad act, turned out exactly as Prophet Southard predicted, in his own State, own town, we believe—how it must make the dear man's heart ache, and friend Frelinghuysen's too, to behold all their schemes and predictions terminate in a manner precisely opposite to their hopes and expectations—but there is no help for it—here is the truth:—

"Improvements in Trenton.—The past year has been one of increase with us. Our town had long been stationary, and enterprise was known only as a foreign spirit, until last spring, when it chose the season of panic to domesticate itself with us. Since then, houses have been springing up in all directions. We seldom walk out of the bounds of 'Old Trenton,' without being surprised at some new changes and improvements going forward. We have evidently borrowed a city taste, too, in the style of our buildings; running them up in uniform rows, and finishing them off after the neat plain way of the Philadelphians. About eighty, or one hundred houses, will be erected this season—and the vacant lots of the place are fast falling into the hands of men whose interest it will be to occupy them. In the milling and manufacturing lines, the town is also growing. A large merchant mill, and saw-mill, have been completed within the year, and are now in full operation. Two other saw-mills, a merchant mill, and oil mill, are being constructed. To these may be added a paper mill, which has recently been fitted up, and will shortly go into operation. The Water Power Company, upon the line of whose work these mills stand, expect soon to carry their water to their fine mill sites in Lambertown. Capitalists are waiting this event, to add some half dozen mills there. The town of Newark may, therefore, take notice, that we enter her rival for a ten years' heat—and if we don't beat her a length, we stand pledged to present each of her town officers with the freedom of our city."—Trenton Emporium.

More.—The Boston Gazette of yesterday publishes the following paralyzing account of the condition of our suffering fellow citizens:—

"Our city was never, perhaps, in a more prosperous state, or better able to raise money to meet the expenses and the debts to which it is liable. Money is plenty, labor is well remunerated, and business is productive. People can pay their debts and support their families, and give a little in charity, as readily as at any former period within the recollection of the most aged citizens."

A Singular Affair.—The following history of the foundation of a stock in the markets of Portland and some other New England towns, called the Mar Stock, and in which considerable speculations have been made, is given in the Livingston (Maine) Recorder:—

"The Earl of Mar.—This nobleman, who commanded the army of the Pretender in the Scottish rebellion of 1718, is said to have left a son and a daughter at Newcastle upon Tyne, when he and the unfortunate Prince made their escape into France. Soon after, the son, quite a boy, came to America and landed at Portsmouth, N. H., where he lived a short time, and finally married in Kittery, in this country. After the British government granted a pardon to the Earl, with permission to return to his estate at Newcastle, he sent for his son, who went to England and had an interview with his father. It was agreed that the son should return to America, and accompany his wife to England, but circumstances of an extraordinary character detained him for two or three years in this country; at last he was suddenly taken sick and died.

He left six children, who settled in different parts of Maine and New Hampshire, from whom originated nearly all the family in this part of America who bear the name of Mar. The heirs have lately taken measures to recover the immense property left by the Earl of Mar in England, and have sent an agent to Newcastle upon Tyne for this purpose. The property is said to amount to the enormous sum of sixty or eighty millions of dollars."

There is something more about this Mar Stock—when it was first issued it sold for \$40 per share, since when, we believe, it has risen to \$100 or \$150—but the best of the joke is, that there is no limit to its issue—the Messieurs Mars have quite an extensive manufactory, but are unable to supply the demand. This beats the Canton Stock all hollow.

Cartoons of Raffaele.—Four of the Cartoons of Raffaele, executed on Tapestry from the original designs, are now on exhibition at Harding's Gallery, School street. They represent Christ delivering the Keys to St Peter, Paul preaching at Athens, St Peter healing the Cripple at the gate of the Temple, and the death of Ananias, and were made at Brussels, about 300 years since, at a cost of 60,000 crowns. The exhibition of works like these, admitted on all hands to be master pieces of art, proves both useful and interesting—useful, as calculated to impress upon the mind the scenes they are intended to commemorate—and interesting, as showing the extent to which the talents of their celebrated author were cultivated. In conjunction with the above, there is exhibited a copy, by Philip Reinagle, A. R. S., of Ruben's sublime picture of the Crucifixion of Christ, of which a cotemporary very justly remarks, that whether we examine the grouping, the expression in the various countenances, the attitudes, the anatomy, the coloring, the relation of the persons, the beauty of the horses, the foreshortening, the tone, or the awful general effect—it is such as seldom meets the public eye; and the devout Christian still more than the admirer of painting, may there meet with matter for profound meditation.

This exhibition is worthy of public patronage, and we have no doubt will be very generally visited by the citizens of Boston.

We are sorry that we did not receive W. H. S.'s note in season to comply with his request. We shall be happy to oblige him upon a similar occasion at any other time.

It has been reported that the Harpers have published a new novel called "The Yemassee;" we don't believe it.

The Camel Leopard, stuffed, at the New England Museum, is said to be worth looking at.

Launch.—The United States Gazette notices the launch at New Castle, Del., on Thursday last, of the new schooner named the Kirkwood, and says—"This vessel has been built by Messrs William Robinson & Son, of New Castle, on a plan entirely new in the art of ship-building. The Kirkwood is constructed without timbers, and is held together with iron hoops let into her planks. The novelty of the design and the beauty of her model, reflect great credit upon the skill and ingenuity of her builders. She will carry much heavier cargoes in proportion to her tonnage, than vessels of the same tonnage constructed in the ordinary way, and we believe she will not be inferior to them as to durability and safety on the water."

POLICE COURT.

Hugh Wood was taken into custody by the Watch, on Thursday night, for an unprovoked and unexpected assault on Joseph W. Pond, in Ann street. A short time previous to the attack, Pond and a shipmate were in an oyster-shop, regarding themselves with a few salted delicacies, when Wood entered, and civilly passed the time of night to them; in acknowledgment for which Pond invited him to join them in a glass of grog to "top off with." At the expense of a little modest reluctance as possible, he gratefully accepted the invitation; but, acquiring confidence by the animating drama, as well as from the suspicion that his free-and-easy entertainers had lost their reckoning by too frequent applications at the same source of inspiration, he had the presumption to demand another horn. To this modest requisition, Pond, whose opinion of Wood did not improve upon acquaintance, especially as he appeared to carry "an evil eye," bluntly replied—"Not so fast, my hearty—you don't come the double shuffle over us, if you do think us three sheets in the wind." Wood, thus admonished, retired to a respectful distance, till Pond and his shipmate left the shop, apparently a "little sprung;" but as Pond and his crony were beating up Ann street, homeward bound, his calculation of his course was suddenly interrupted by a severe rap on the back of the head, followed by the thrust of a hand towards his fob, where his watch was snugly anchored. Though unapprised of this attack in the rear, Pond was undismayed, and tacking ship to take an observation of the enemy, discovered his grog-shop friend and another unknown gentleman, ready to pounce upon him. For the attack upon himself, Pond, according to the generally received principles of mariner's morality, thought he had a perfect right to settle in his own way, by returning the principal with compound interest; but for the hostile demonstration against his watch, he was of opinion the Court ought to settle with him, and he was therefore given into the custody of a watchman. His colleague escaped. As the attempt on the watch fob was only an interference, Wood was simply arraigned for the assault; and rested his defence on an assertion that he was not the man. Pond could not swear that he was the person that struck him behind the ear, but he could swear that he was the man that he paid for the blow. Fined \$2.00 and costs, or one month in the house of correction.

Lucy Richardson, a mulatto girl, the moment she was discharged from the house of correction, commenced begging, and with the first fourpence she obtained, went on a burst, and continued drunk every day since; and, after being hounded from street to street, by gangs of boys, she applied to Constable Glover to afford her a place of refuge in jail. Ever anxious to assist the unfortunate, in any thing that lays in his line, Glover took her to Court, and gave her such a recommendation, as secured to her a home for half a year at South Boston.

Receiving Stolen Goods.—The Municipal Court were occupied the whole of yesterday in the trial of Charles L. Cook, on the first of four, indictments against him, for receiving stolen goods, "knowing them to be stolen." Cook is permitted to sit within the bar, alongside of his counsel, while the unhappy boys, with whom he is supposed of having been connected, are in convict uniform, are perched up in the prisoner's cage, as if kept for show, to gratify a vulgar curiosity; but

"The law allows it, and the court awards it."

The trial was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The "breach of promise" Case.—In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in the suit of Margaret Dinsmore against A. A. Foster, for breach of promise of marriage, the jury rendered a verdict, giving \$50 damages, from which the Defendant has appealed.

Foreign Summary.—N. Y. Star.

Lafayette's Tomb.—A simple slab of black marble in the burying ground of Picpas, in Paris, marks the place where repose the remains of Lafayette. It bears this inscription:—"Here lies M. P. J. R. G. M. de Lafayette, Lieut. General, Deputy; born at Auvergne, in 1757; married in 1776, Mlle. de Noailles; died in 1834."—Requiescat in pace.

A Mr Elliot York, M. P. attempted to cast reproach on Mr Amherst, that he was steward to the Duke of Devonshire. Upon tracing the presumptuous parvenu's ancestor through the present Earl of Hardwicke, it was found he was hung for forgery in 1721! "These mushrooms of hereditary wisdom and nobility," says a paper, "will be brought down from their pride of place."

The following jeu d'esprit is worth preserving:—No more can tory members, as their own claim all the Commons' wit, we must confess; For by the late divisions it was shown They lost themselves, their Manners, and address.

Two members of parliament being carried on litters to vote for speaker—one for Sutton, the other for Abercrombie—a wag exclaimed, "Go it, ye cripples!"

They say Sir Robert Peel is very young, for he has not yet attained his majority.

One of the London papers, advertising to Russia, says:—"Are the remains of Turkey to be laid on the tomb of Poland? Is the mammoth of the Sarmatian Plains to become the Leviathan of the Hesperian seas?"

Earl Nelson is dead. His remains were interred alongside his brother, the great admiral, in St. Paul's, where he also has his countess and only son, the Viscount of Trafalgar.

A new piece has been brought out at the little Queen's Theatre, entitled "My First Fit of the Gout," by Mr Morton, author of "Speed the Plough." Haines Bayly has a new piece there entitled "The Volunteers."

Young Kean has been acting with great success at Edinburgh.

Beautiful Comparison.—A gallant New England knight of the quill, describing a country dance, says—"The gorgeous strings of glass beads will now glisten on heaving bosoms of the village belles, like polished rubies resting on the delicate surface of warm apple dumplings."

Anthracite Coal.—When Anthracite Coal first came into use—in the year 1820—there was sent to the city of New York, during that twelvemonth, from the mines (Lehigh) only 365 tons. Since then the consumption has increased so extensively, that in the year past, there was imported into New York, from Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Lackawanna, 1,931,207 tons.

An extensive stabling establishment in Camden, N. J., opposite Philadelphia, in the vicinity of Vauxhall Garden, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. The Philadelphia firemen were unable to cross the river with their engines, as the boats had stopped running for the night.

To the Farmers and Workingmen in the U. S.

Citizens.—The insolence and depravity of the men who style themselves "your superiors," keep pace with their political defeats throughout the country. Their hatred and contempt for you increases in proportion as their power of injuring you diminishes. Each of your conquests—every new assertion of your rights—meets with fresh sneers and invectives from their hired pressers. But whilst they thus affect to despise you, they tremble at your power—and are awed by your resolutions. One man, and one alone, is now left to them to detach some of you from your own interests and the common good of the country. You see it constantly practised in your Atlantic cities. They have attempted to identify their political faith with the character of gentlemen—denouncing their opponents as vulgar and low—and consequently unfit for society. By this paltry trick they hope to gain upon your judgment—they expect from your vanity, what they cannot obtain from your understanding. Prove to them that they are mistaken. Show them that the love of country and the love of liberty are higher motives, than the sordid pleasures of their society. Let them feel that you are determined not to sacrifice the quiet happiness of your own free firesides, to the frivolous mockery of heartless fashions.

Fashion and freedom are terms of little agreement. You cannot be votaries to the one, and staunch supporters of the other; you cannot be slaves and freemen at the same time. If you surrender your independence in one respect, you will soon lose it in another. What you concede to-day, is exacted from you to-morrow; one step leads to another—until you are no longer masters of yourselves. There is nothing which degrades men so much in their own estimation, as a slavish imitation of others. Look round and judge for yourselves, whether the men some of you would strive to imitate, are not rather the object of contempt and ridicule, than that of envy in others. Would you be mad enough to exchange your situations for theirs? Are they more enlightened than you? Are they more virtuous, more moral, than you? Are they stronger friends in misfortunes? Do they love each other more than you do? Are they more willing to contribute to the expenses of the State? Are they more ready to defend their country against foreign invasion than yourselves? Do they cherish the liberties of their country more than you do? Not one of these questions can you answer in the affirmative. What, then, can you expect to gain from their society? Improve yourselves at home—in the bosom of your own families—where you have the best society, and you cannot fail to be respectable and happy.

Then let fashionable men and politicians rail against Democracy—this may afford relief to the diseases of their minds and hearts—but it cannot change your course of conduct, which lies straight before you.

United, you are able to elect the next Democratic President, which will secure peace to the country, and rid you at once of foreign politics and foreign fashions.

BRUTUS.

Virginia.—Charles City gives John Robertson (W.) for Congress 105 votes; Wm. H. Roane (J.) 28. The aggregate in three counties is for Robertson 645; Roane 550. Robertson was a member of the late Congress, elected in place of Mr. Speaker Stevenson, resigned. Richmond City and Henrico County were heard from. Louisa County gives Wm. F. Gordon (W.) 297; Garland (J.) 426. This county added to Albemarle, places Garland 90 votes ahead. Four counties yet to vote.

Berkeley County gives John R. Cooke (W.) for Congress 382 votes; Lucas (J.) 283. Add Frederick County, and the account stands—Cooke 909; Lucas 902. Three counties remain to be heard from.

A Jackson delegate is elected in Henry County, which in the last Legislature was represented by a Whig. Lewis County ditto. Wythe County the other way.—Jour. Com.

Amos Kendall.—The opposition have been publishing a rumor, (accompanied with their usual comments,) of a contemplated appointment of the 4th Auditor to the head of the Post Office Department. The spirit in which this announcement has been received by the friends of the administration, evinces the popularity of Mr Kendall, and that, as far as public sentiment is concerned, the "rumor" of the opposition may be much nearer the truth than they expect.

Mr Kendall is eminently qualified for that station.—His unremitting industry, and strait forward, unbending integrity, and strict business habits, peculiarly fit him to preside over the operations of so extensive, responsible, and complicated department as the General Post Office.—Eastern Argus.

Dreadful Accident.—On Saturday afternoon, says the Philadelphia Gazette, several boys who were playing around the track of the Columbia Railroad, on the approach of the burthen car, asked permission of the driver to ride, which being given, they mounted the car. When near Broad street the driver ordered them off, but refused to stop the car. Several boys leaped off in safety. The last, a son of Mr Willis H. Blaney, a boy of about ten years old, while attempting to descend the car, had his foot caught between the wheel and the rail. The car, weighing 3800 lbs, passed longitudinally over the foot, crushing it so dreadfully that amputation is considered inevitable. Several accidents of a like character have occurred on this road; something should be done to prevent a repetition of them.

Gale on Lake Ontario.—Sacketts Harbor, April 18.—There has been a severe gale on our Lake. The steamboat United States is up the Lake and has been due at this port, agreeably to her advertisements, three days. The Avery, Capt. D. Read, was about twenty miles up the Lake and could not get back to this port. She would not steer, and rolled broad-side in the sea until her anchors brought her up off Pillar Point, on Chaumont Bay, where she rode out the gale, and pitched so as to split her night hatches and hawse holes, with her chain cable. The Oswego was in the river and was here to-day. The America has not been out yet. The Great Britain is ashore, near York, and will probably be lost.—Albany Eve. Journal.

The store of Messrs N. & G. Knights, No 45 Central wharf, was entered last night, and from 1 to 200 dollars taken. The thief probably secreted himself in the cellar before the store was closed.—Trans.

The Savannah Republican states that a Mr Campbell was to walk across the river at noon, on the 13th instant. He was to pass on the bed of the river, in a copper dress with joints, so as to enable him to move at ease.

We understand that arrangements are making to establish a line of Telegraph stations to the office, after the plan adopted by J. R. Parker, Boston.—N. Y. Star.

Gen. Wm Wadsworth, of Genesee, has bequeathed \$1000 for the education of the poor of that town.

The library of the capitol at Washington contains 25,000 of the choicest volumes.

The mammoth anchor made at Washington for the three decker at Philadelphia, weighs 11,669 lbs.

St Louis, (Missouri), April 7.—About 12 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in an extensive Livery Stable, immediately in rear of the new cathedral. The stable was soon burnt to the ground, and about fifty-five horses destroyed. The old cathedral was also burnt; the walls are all that remain of it at present.—This building had been abandoned as a place of worship since the consecration of the new cathedral, and was used as a warehouse at the time of the conflagration. Damages about \$15,000. The principal officers are John Calvert, proprietor of the Livery Stable, R. D. Watson, and Lavelle & Morton. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by an incendiary.—Merc.

The large Cotton Factory in Framingham, owned by Isaac McLellan, senior, of this city, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The Manufacturers' office has \$8000.—Trans.

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republicans of Charleston, are requested to meet at the Democratic News Room, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Concord, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., to nominate candidates for the office of County Commissioners, and to act on such other business as may come before them.

By order of the Town Committee.
PHILIP H. STONE, Chairman.
SOLOMON PARSONS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The citizens of the several Towns in the County of Norfolk, are requested to send delegates equal to the number of their Representatives in the General Court, to a Convention to be held at Alden's Hotel, in Dedham, on Wednesday the 28th of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. to nominate candidates for County Commissioners for said County. April 22d, 1835.

DOCTOR BOOTH will deliver a second Address on the physical and moral effects of Alcohol, with remarks on the use and tendencies of Tobacco, before the Boston Methodist Temperance Society, in the Bromfield street Church, next SABBATH EVENING, April 26, at 7 o'clock.

J. T. S. EDW. OTHMAN, Sec'y.

JOBS PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY, QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, by Rev Mr Streeter, Wm Woods to Sophia Chase; Warren Simmons to Catherine Furber.

On Thursday evening, by Rev Mr Himes, Jason M. Berry to Mary Ann Woods.

On Sunday evening last, by Rev Mr Streeter, Benjamin Penfield to Susan P. Whitney.

In Cambridge, on Thursday evening, by Rev Mr Muzzey, Rev Wm Newell, to Miss Frances Boott, daughter of William Wells, Esq. all of C.

In Southboro, by the Rev Mr Sweet, Peter Newton to Jane Houghton, both of S.

DIED.

In this city, Edwin Ruthven, youngest son of W. V. Kent, 3 years and 9 mos.

Wednesday morning, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Sarah Goddard, 19.

IMPORTATIONS.

HAVANA—Brig Ann—114 hds sugar—11 tcs, 1 bbl molasses—128 hds, 104 quarter boxes cigars—1 bbl sugar—1 bag coffee.
Brig Poland—259 hds, 51 tcs, 2 bbls molasses.
MANSA NILA—Brig Nereus—11,794 bundles palm leaf—52 tcs, 2 bbls molasses—45 tons fusile—8 hds molasses—97 boxes cigars.
WINDSOR, N. S.—Schr Adelaide—110 tons plaster.
ST JOHN, N. B.—Schr Elephant—90 chaldrons coal—4000 lbs.
Little Mary, Baker, New York; Augusta Jane, Clark, Portsmouth; Nan, Cook, Newburyport; Pearl, Colby, do; Mary Ann, Hawks, Thomaston; Boston, Wood, Bath; sloop Hector, Plymouth.

SHIP-NEWS—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON—APRIL 24, 1835.

ARRIVED.

Ship Lewis, Wood, Gloucester.
Br brig Joseph Ham, Merrill, Cornwallis, NS.
Brig Mohawk, Boggs, Philadelphia.
Schooner Matanzas, Bradbury, Mansanilla 22d ult.
Br sch John, Baggett, St John, NB.
Schooner Jasper, Hays, New York.
Schooner Labrador, Tuckerman, Portsmouth.
Schooner Cape, Ward, Kennebunk.
Schooner Flash, Dover.
Schooner Herald, Beverly.
Schooner Martha & Susan, Wiscasset.

CLEARED.

Ship Calmet, Strive, Havana; brig Gazette, Foxwell, St Jago; Robt Bruce, Tooker, New York; schs Ada, Lord, St Jago; Bedford, Smith, St Peter, Miq; Harvest, Wixon, Norf; Little Mary, Baker, New York; Augusta Jane, Clark, Portsmouth; Nan, Cook, Newburyport; Pearl, Colby, do; Mary Ann, Hawks, Thomaston; Boston, Wood, Bath; sloop Hector, Plymouth.

SALEM, April 23—arr schs May Flower, Roberts, Pt Petre; Lucie, Abigail Richmond.

NEW YORK, April 22—arr ship Eliza, Dubbs, Gibraltar, March 11; brig Clinton, Cole, Thomaston.
Sch Boston, Cushing, Boston—leaky, bulwarks stove and lost board.
Schooner Brig New Packet, Willcomb; schs Cambridge, Hall, and Daniel Webster, Baker, Boston.
RICHMOND, April 19—sailed sch Post Boy, Pierce, Boston.
arr sch Chickatabut, Humphrey, Boston.

THE THOMSONIAN SYSTEM.—TO WILLIAM HILLIARD, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—Believing you to take a deep interest in whatever tends to lessen or mitigate evil, moral or physical, which humanity is subject to, and knowing you to have a good opinion of what is usually denominated the Thomsonian or Botanical system of medicine, having yourself been benefited by its healing power—I take the liberty of bringing this subject to your notice.

The sickness of a friend who spent several weeks at the Infirmary of Dr Jesse Thompson, corner of Charles and Mount Vernon streets, in Boston, was the occasion of my investigating a favorable opinion of this system, of which I had previously formed a favorable opinion, and of becoming acquainted with the facts in several cases of remarkable cures performed at that invaluable institution during the time of my occasional visits to that place.

Prejudice against this system of curing disease is so strong, and so deeply seated in the minds of the community, that it is almost impossible to overcome it. It is a prejudice, fostered by the medical profession, is sure to near the disrepute and opposition of some, and at least the ridicule of many. To pursue a course which crosses the feelings and opinions, and prejudices of friends, who whom on all other subjects we harmonize, is a course which is almost impossible to pursue. It is a hazardous one, one cannot but feel that many eyes are upon him, as in some way responsible for the issue. I feel therefore as if a mountain's weight were removed from my shoulders in being able to say that my friend, who has the enjoyment of comfortable health, though at the Infirmary, pronounced by a medical gentleman happening to call there to see a friend, and who I take it was not particularly interested in the success of Thomsonian medicine, but who was there when we had many fears that it would, it would doubtless have been attributed to the use of those pernicious Thomsonian medicines administered by a quack, and he censured who could trust a friend in the hands of a quack, and who has been so long in the knowledge. As it is, little credit is given to the merits of the Thomsonian system of medicine in effecting this cure; and thus he is, if a patient dies while under the care of a Thomsonian physician, he is sure to have the credit of killing him, though he administered none but vegetable medicines, the most powerful of which are harmless where they are not misapplied. But let the same event occur and the patient be under the care of a regular Physician, that is, one who has the approbation of the Medical Faculty, and it is looked upon as a matter of common occurrence, an event that no one would notice. It is the will of the Lord, and no suspicion attaches to the doctor, even though he had dealt out calomel by the spoonful, and drawn away from the fountain of life, the blood by the quart—or, if, as is believed to be the case, the blood was drawn off by the leech, and the patient died, the doctor who has been so long in the knowledge of the deep mysteries of disease, knows least sure he cannot err who has the names of the thousand diseases that "flesh is heir to" with their attendant symptoms, and their corresponding remedies, so fully lodged in his memory, locked up though they be in the mystery of an unknown tongue, unknown at least to all but himself and the apothecary.

But I rejoice, sir, that light is breaking upon this subject, and that the discoveries of Dr. Samuel Thomson in medical science are beginning to be looked upon with an interest, and are being treated as something that may possibly conceivably be of use to me in a severe, contemptuous manner, that none but the low, the illiterate are among its advocates. To such, I reply, I well know this system came into existence down low in the vale of obscurity, but being treated with an ignorant pretension to medical science, and being treated with an ignorant pretension to medical science, it was no sooner seen by a certain class of men, than it was the success of other systems, than it was struck at, wounded, but not killed—it could not die, for it has in it, the principle of life. Its founder was calumniated—his character traduced—he was persecuted from city to city, accused of murder—imprisoned—tried for his life—but acquitted—and there was a time when, lives, and hundreds of thousands in this country now accord to him the praise due only to a benefactor of our race.

It is a sound argument against Christianity that it was created in a manner—that the first advocates were unlearned, but it is a more powerful argument against the Thomsonian system of medicine that its author was born beneath the lowly roof of a New England farm house, and that its early advocates were strangers to literature and science. Infidelity may curl its lip in scorn at the simple story of the Savior's birth, and the Church

